

Iowa Infiltration and Ksat Studies

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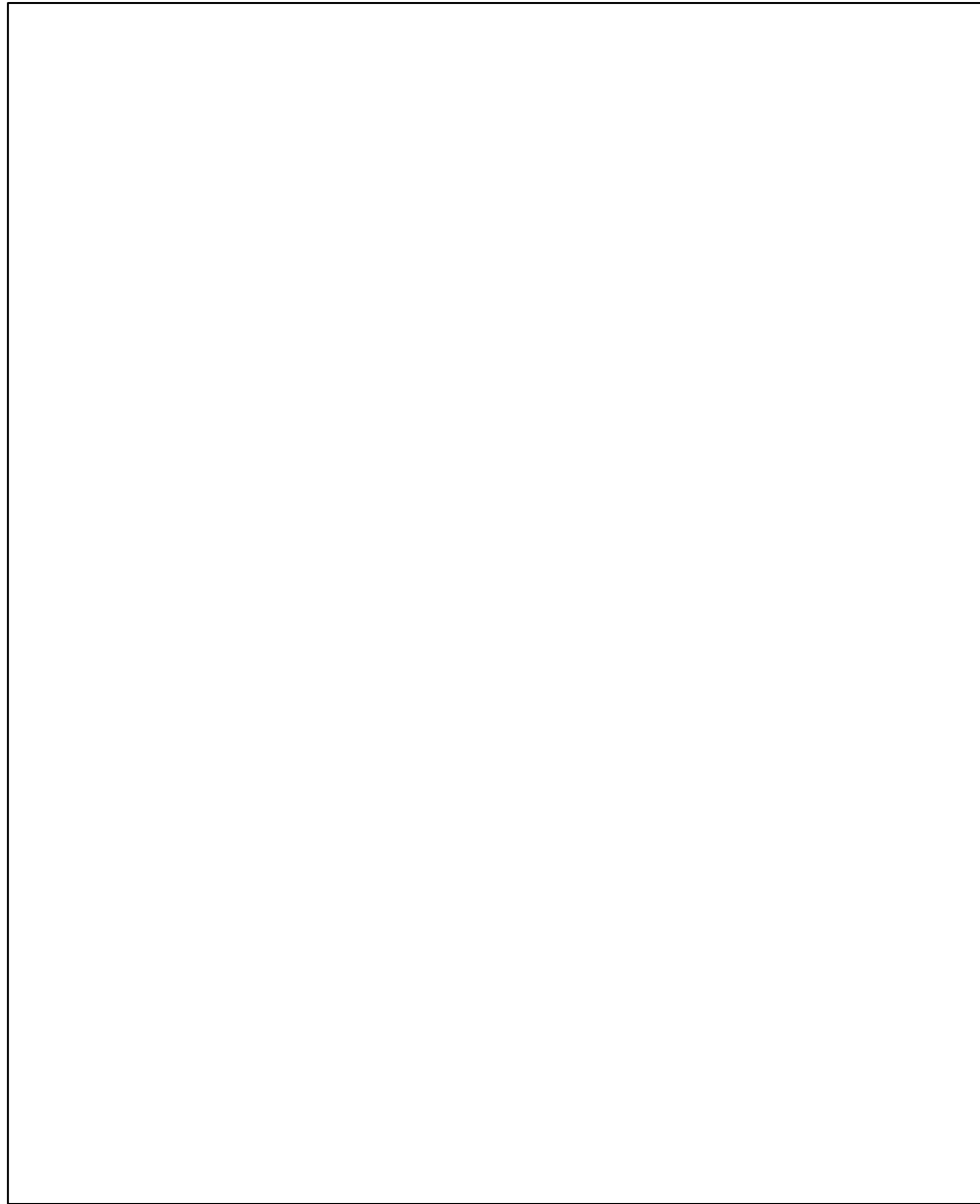
Dept. of Agronomy

Iowa State University



Waterscape

Soilscape



Definition

- Hydraulic conductivity can be defined as a measure of the ability of soil to transmit water. At a given state, this parameter is denoted as k and is assumed to be constant for a given space and time within a soil continuum.

Objective

Long term objective: **PTFs**

Pedo Tranfer Functions

For clay content $\leq 40\%$

$$K_{sat} = -0.265 + 0.0086 (100 \text{ sand})^{1.8} + 11.46 CEC^{-0.75} \text{ --- (1a)}$$

For clay content $> 40\%$

$$K_{sat} = 0.0066e^{(2.44 / \text{clay})} \text{ --- (1b)}$$

where

sand and clay are the fractions (%) of sand and clay, and CEC (meq/100g) is the cation exchange capacity of the soil.

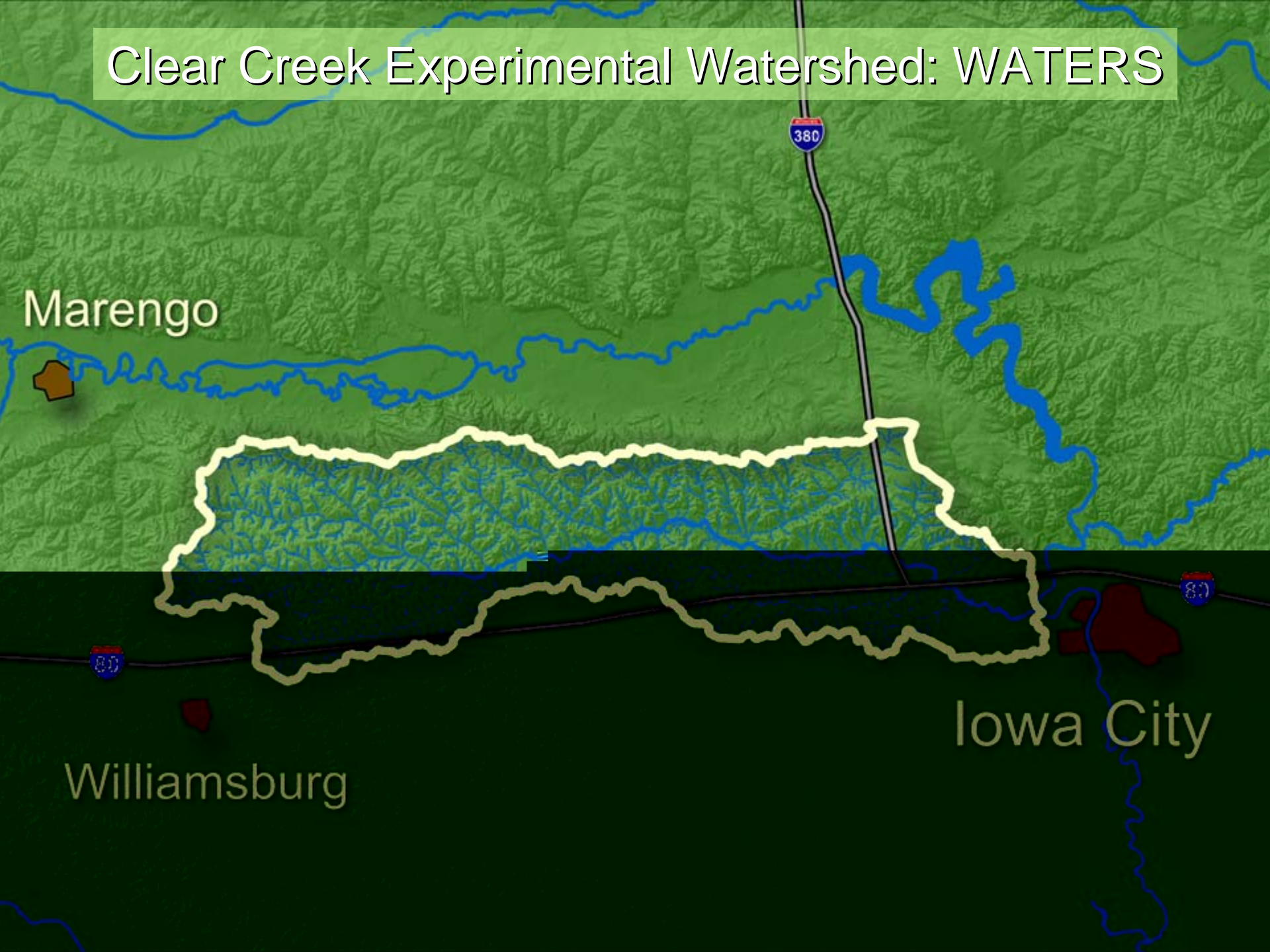
Long term objective

We have enjoyed great successes but there are also yawning gaps between how well soil functions are performed and how well they need to be.

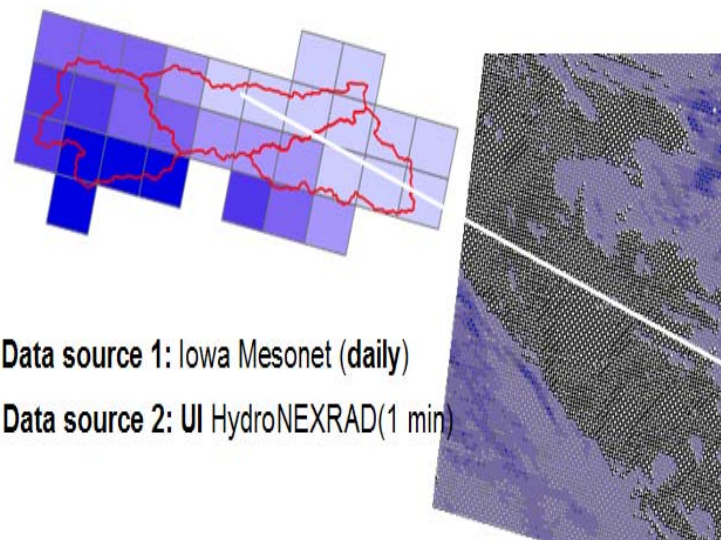
Knowing the range of variability of key dynamic parameters

Such as Ksat will allow us to assess the role of human-impacts on soil quality

Clear Creek Experimental Watershed: WATERS



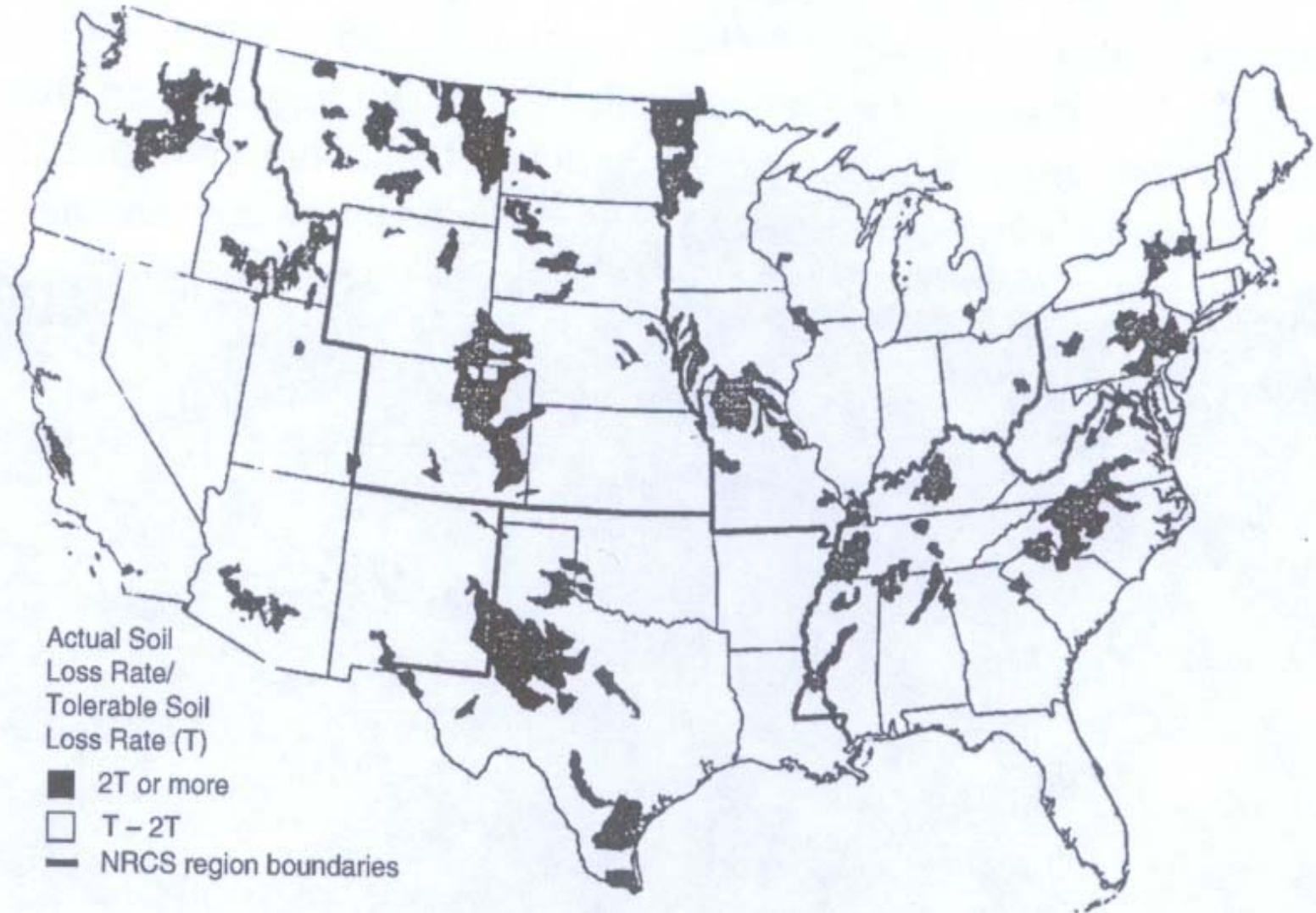
Clear Creek



Data source 1: Iowa Mesonet (daily)

Data source 2: UI HydroNEXRAD(1 min)

Nowhere is this program more appropriate than in Iowa, which is under increasing pressure to compromise its fragile soil and water assets to maximize agricultural production of all available land.



Approach

Instrumentation



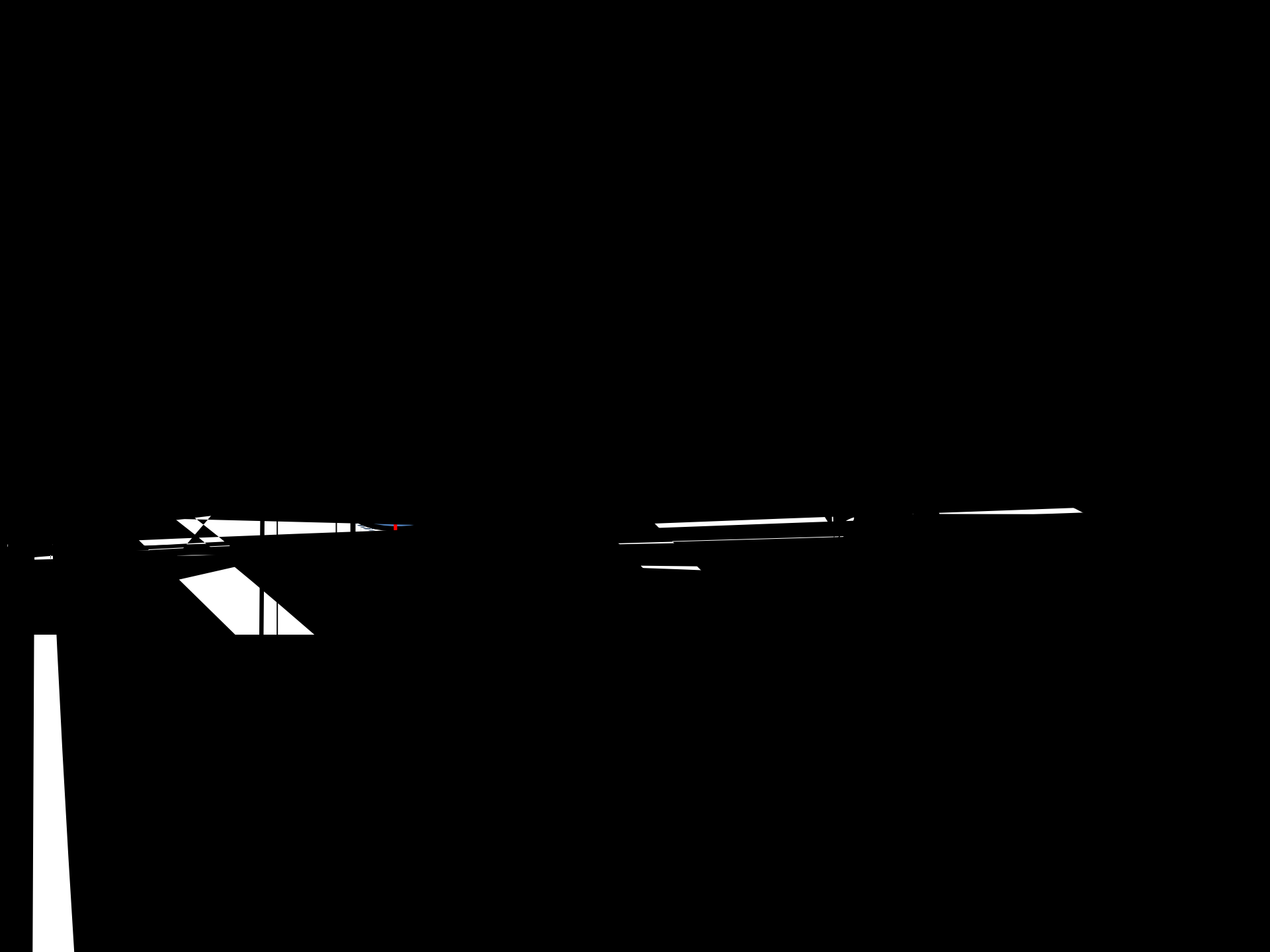
a

c

d

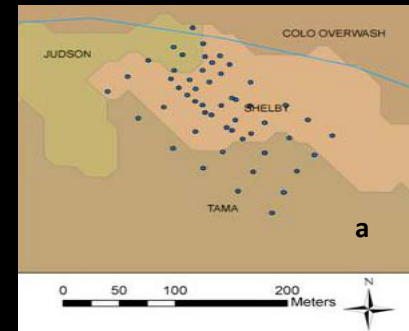
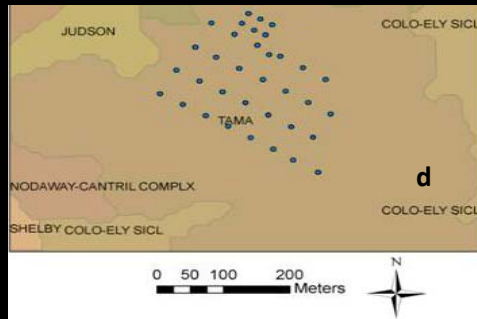
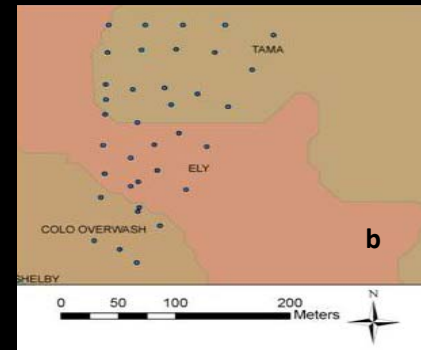
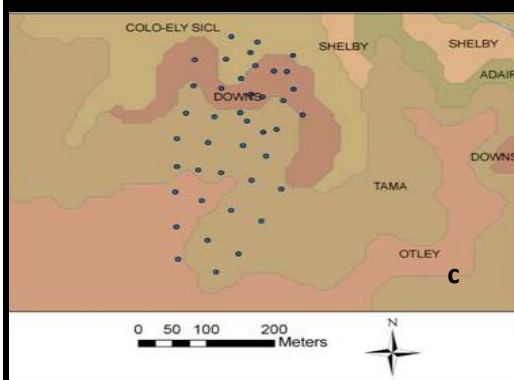
b

The automated Amoozometer and DRI

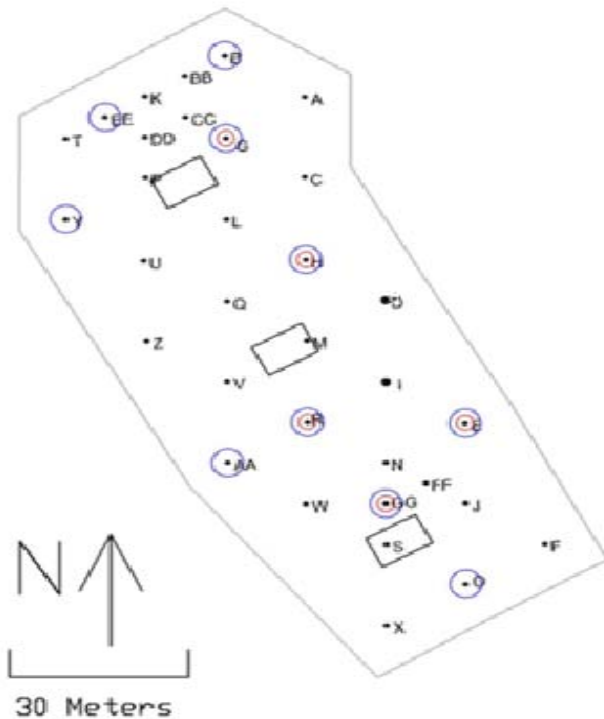


Experimental Matrix

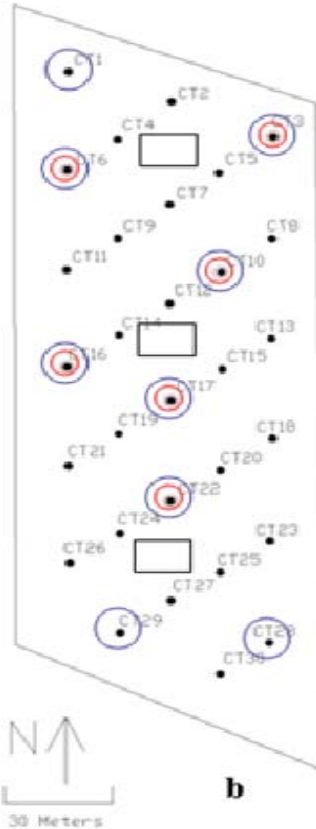
Examples of spatially distributed measurements



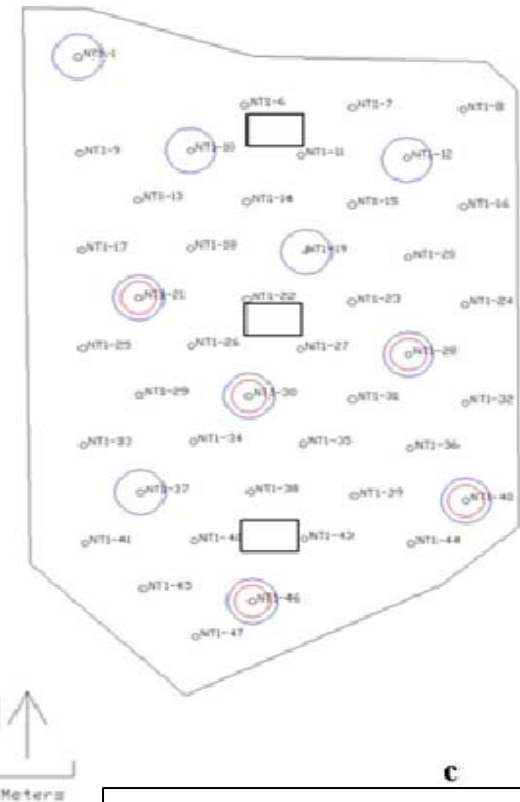
Repeated measurements



a

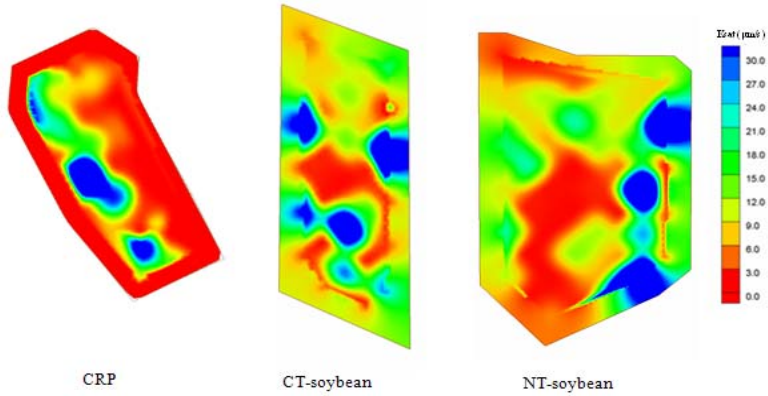


b

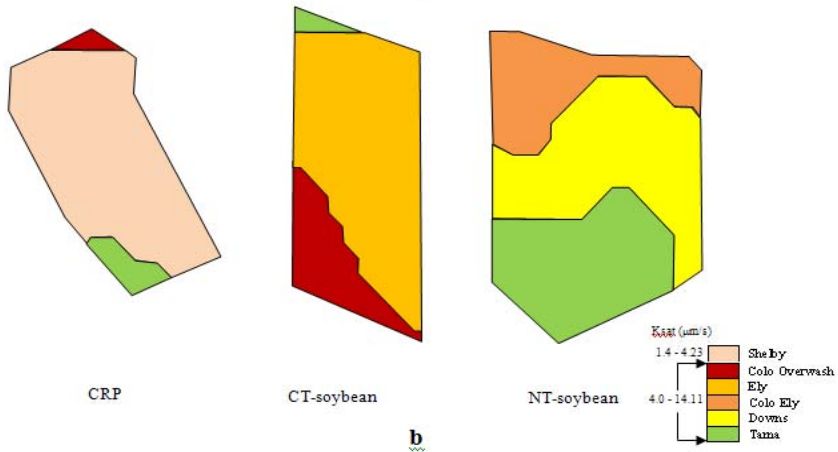


c

Finding 1



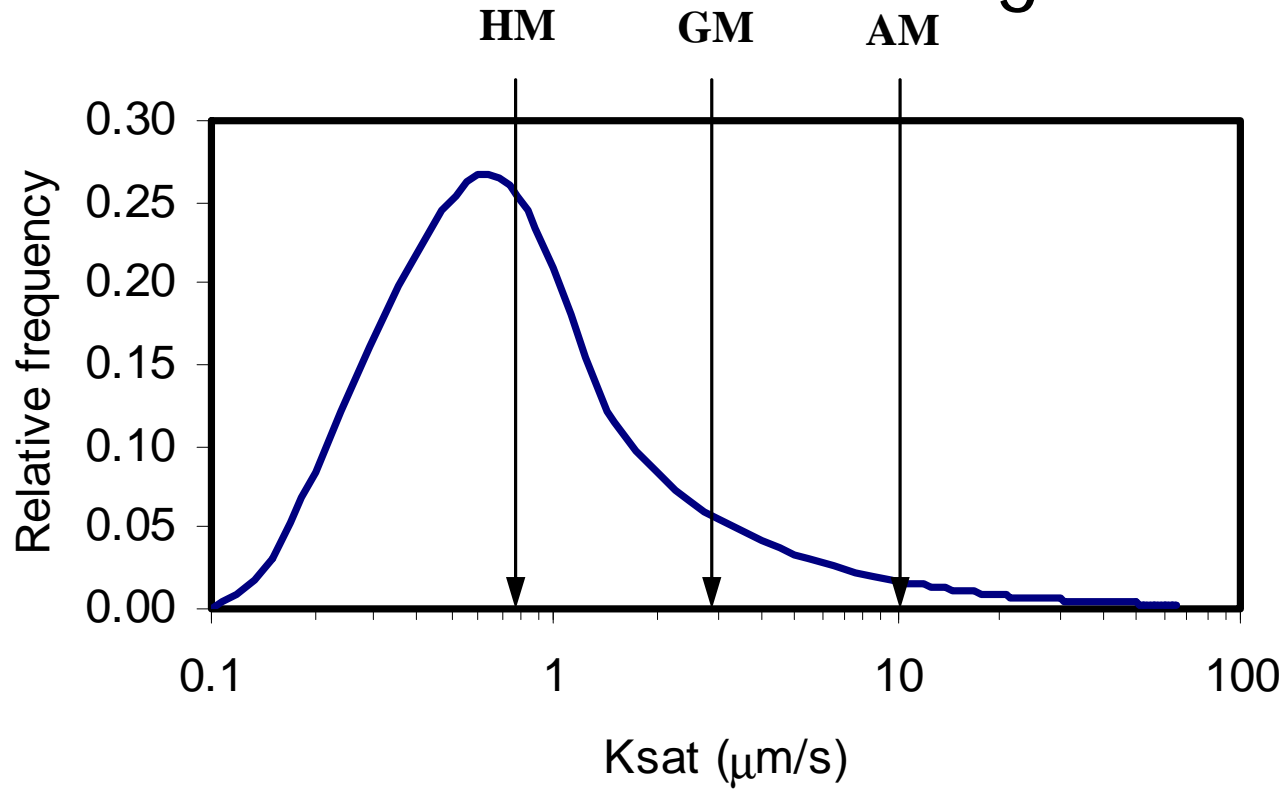
a



b

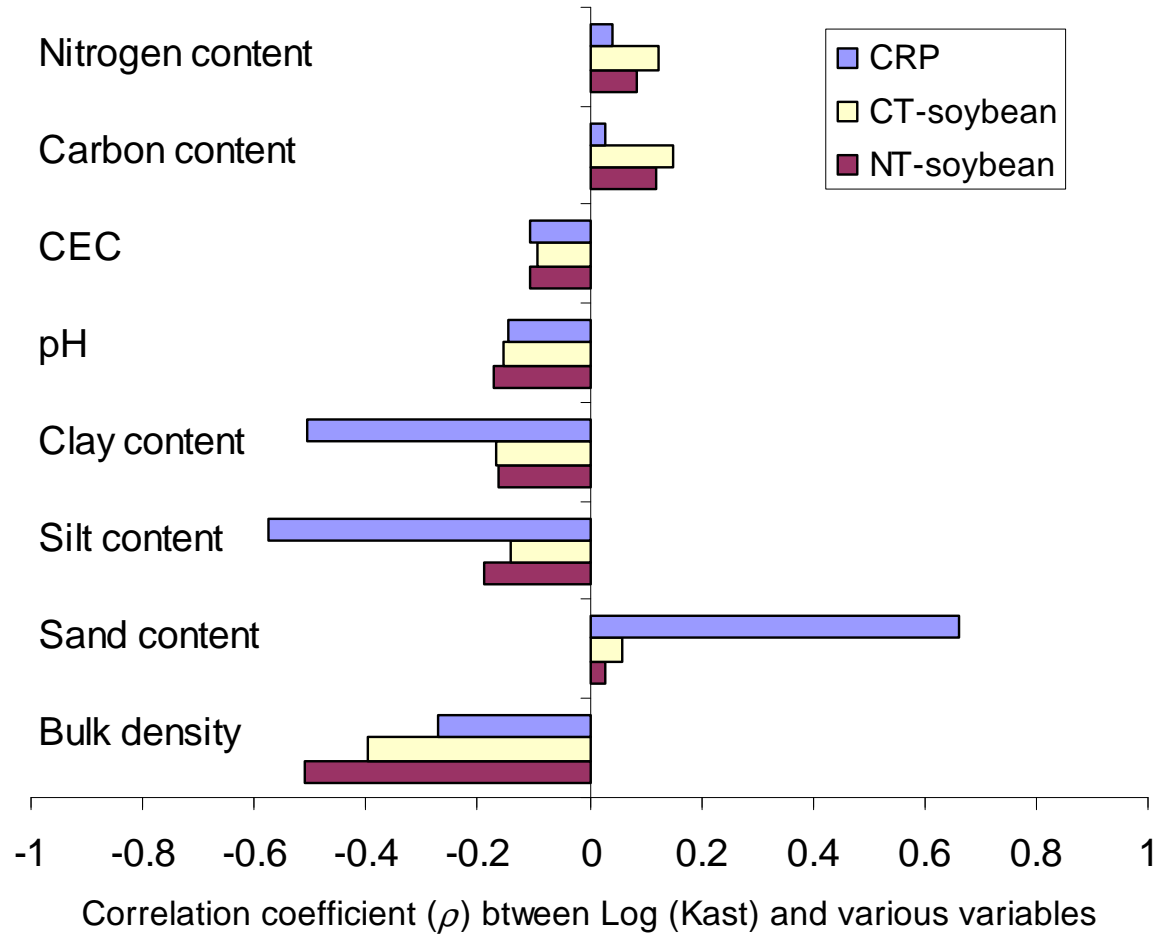
Finding 2

Finding 3



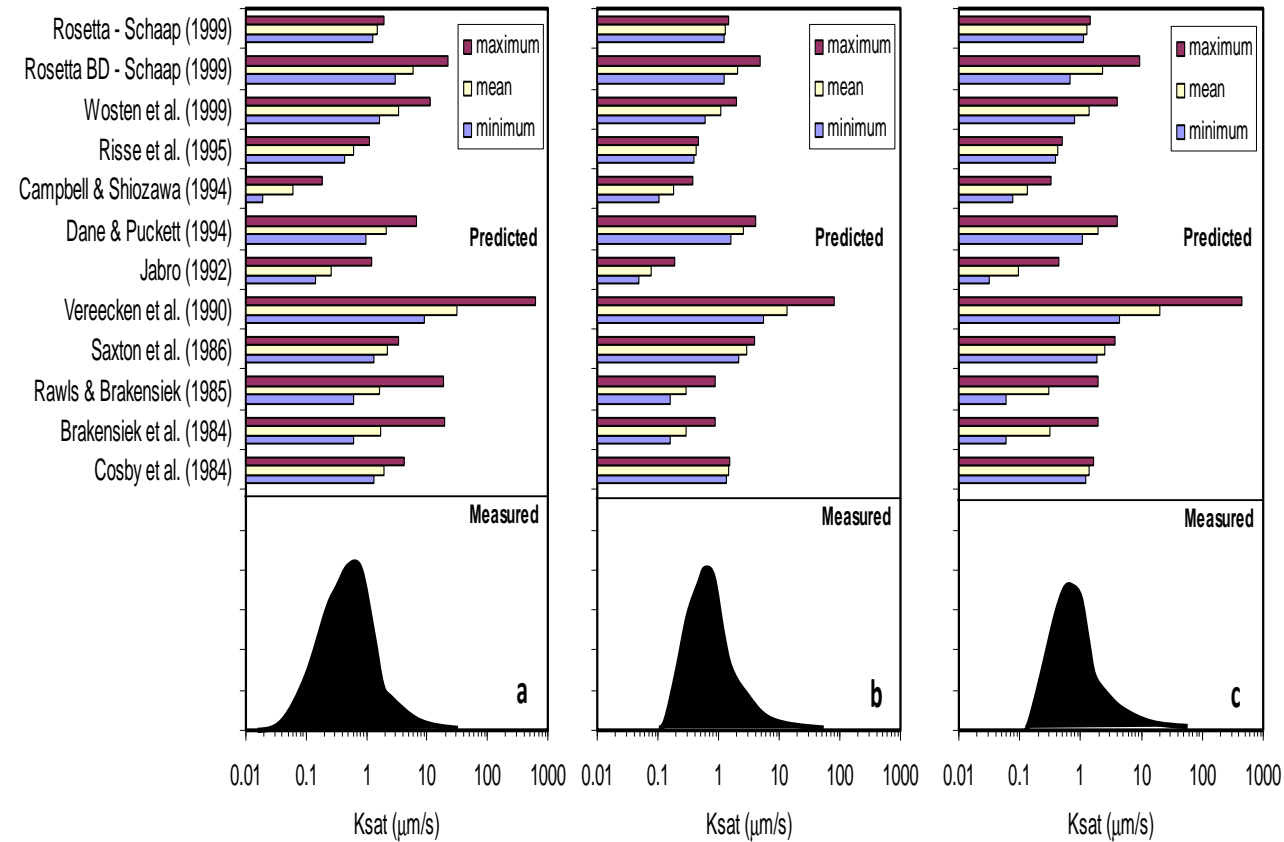
Density function

Finding 4



En route ..to Finding 5

Finding 5



Finding 6

PTF/Input variables	% sand	% silt	% clay	Bulk density / Porosity	CEC	OM
Cosby et al. (1984)	×		×			
Brakensiek et al. (1984)	×		×	×		
Saxton et al. (1986)	×		×			
Rawls and Brakensiek (1985)	×		×	×		
Vereecken et al. (1990)	×		×			×
Jabro (1992)		×	×	×		
Dane and Puckett (1994)			×			
Campbell and Shiozawa (1994)	×		×			
Risse et al. (1995)	×				×	
Wosten et al. (1999)		×	×	×		×
Rosetta BD - Schaap (1999)	×	×	×	×		
Rosetta - Schaap (1999)	×	×	×			

Topics of discussion

- How can we use remote data to make direct inferences about the soil type.
- Utilize different PTFs around the Nation (e.g., North Wisconsin Till).
- Rainfall experiments to develop relationships among CN and Ksat-expand on that relation since CN is a common index.
- Deep measurements & Soil structure (see e.g., Larry West study in Catena)
- Parent material composition
- Stable macropores (less shrinkage and swelling potential) (X-ray CT studies) and role of compaction
- Erosion but also biochar applications can control Ksat
- Geometric mean versus arithmetic and harmonic mean

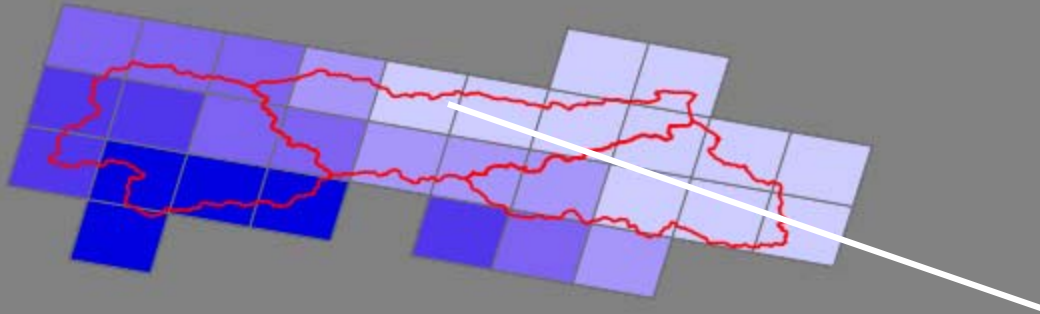
Topics of discussion

DW Application: Rainfall from NEXRAD

Upper

Middle

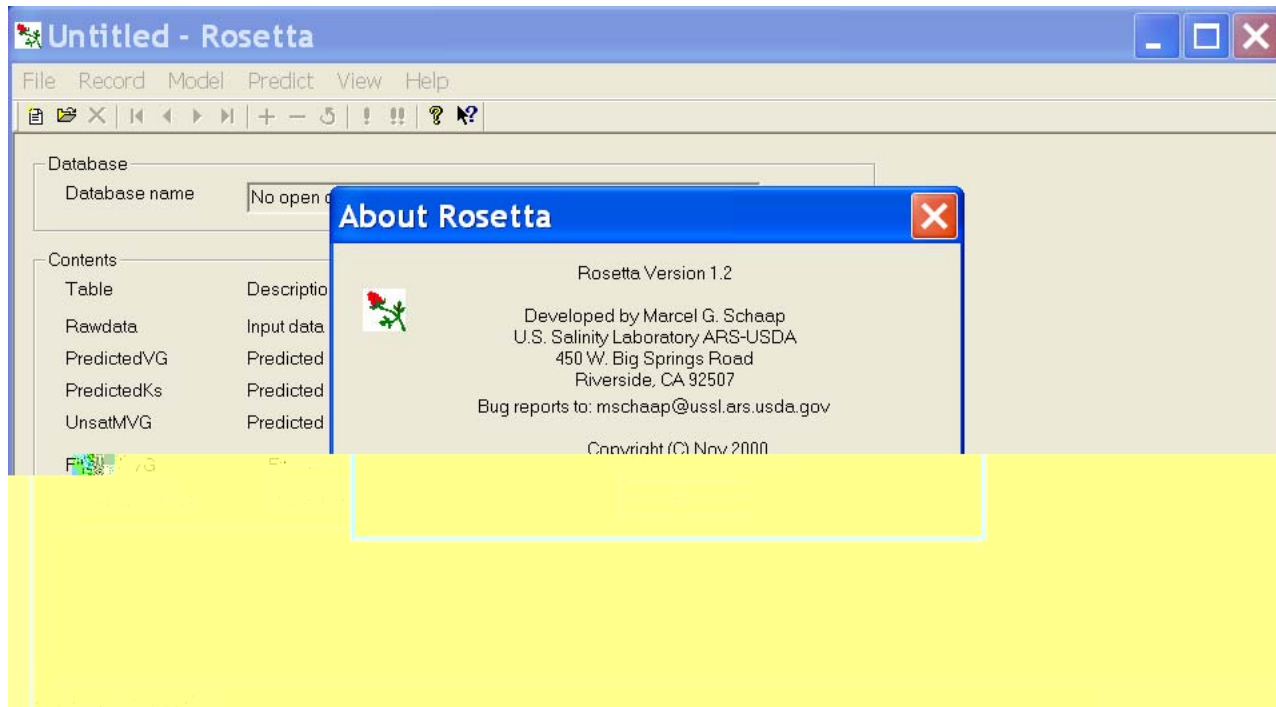
Lower



Data source 1: Iowa Mesonet (**daily**)

Data source 2: NOAA (**5 min**)

<http://ssldata.nrcs.usda.gov/advquery.asp>



Iwa Infiltration and Ksat Studies

If you have any questions feel free to contact me

At

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